RC 94 45 (0) Leamington Spa

Borough of Royal Leamington Spa.

Annual Report

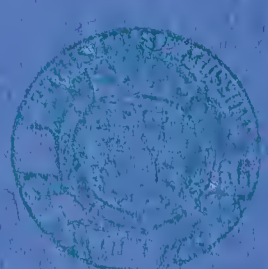
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1938.

Leamington Spa:
T. J. KENNARD, PRINTER, 118 WARWICK STREET



BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1938.

E. R. GILMORE, M.D., D.P.H.

Leamington Spa:
T. J. KENNARD, PRINTER, 118 WARWICK STREET.

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BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alderman MASON, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., J.P. (Chairman).

The MAYOR (Mr. Alderman C. DAVIS).

Mrs. Councillor BRAGG (Appointed Nov., 1938).

Mr. „ CHARTERS (Retired Nov., 1938).

„ „ DURHAM.

„ „ A. ENGLAND, J.P.

„ „ FETHERSTON-DILKE, M.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., J.P.

„ „ H. HOWELLS

„ „ HUNT.

„ „ KERRUISH.

„ „ Rev. J. A. MURRAY, M.A., B.D.

„ „ D. V. O'CONNOR, F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P. & S.I., L.M. (Appointed Nov., 1938).

Miss „ SARGEAUNT (Retired Nov., 1938).

Mr. „ WRIGHT.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alderman MASON, M.B., J.P. (Chairman).

The MAYOR.

Mr. Councillor HUNT.

Mr. „ Rev. J. A. MURRAY, M.A., B.D.

Miss „ SARGEAUNT (Retired Nov., 1938).

Mrs. ATKINSON.

„ OLIVE, M.B.E.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a).—MEDICAL. 1. Whole Time:

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Medical Superintendent of the Warwick Joint Hospital Board:

E. R. GILMORE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Manch.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liverp.).

2. Part Time:

Dental Surgeon: LESLIE E. HANSON, L.D.S.

On Staff of Warneford Hospital.

Consulting Obstetric Surgeon:
G. G. ALDERSON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. Eng.

Surgeon for Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat:
DONALD A. P. MACALISTER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. Ed., D.L.O.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:
E. LL. HOWELL JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon in Charge of X-Ray Department:
A. H. LAIRD, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.M.R.E.

Surgeon in Charge of Orthopædic Dept.:
F. WILSON STUART, M.D., Ch.M.

(b).—OTHERS. 1. Whole Time.

Sanitary Inspectors:
G. H. HAMMOND.*‖ A. J. SMITH.*

Inspector of Weights and Measures and Inspector under the Shops Acts:
J. H. BOOTH.

Health Visitors:
(Whole Time) Miss L. NORMINGTON†‡¶
(Half Time) Miss H. A. SHUTT†‡¶

Clerk: Miss W. WEBB (Part Time).
Temporary Clerk: A. H. STALWORTH.

2. Part Time:

Public Analysts:
W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C.
F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.

Veterinary Inspector: E. RINGER, M.R.C.V.S.

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
‖ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other Foods.
¶ Three Years General Trained Nurse.
‡ Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Public Health Department,
Hamilton House,
Leamington Spa,
July, 1939.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my second Annual Report, which is the 59th of the series, upon the health, sanitary circumstances and vital statistics of the Borough, including the customary meteorological survey.

This is an ordinary as distinct from a survey report, and is compiled generally in accordance with Circular 1728 of the Ministry of Health.

Before commenting upon certain matters in the body of the report, I feel it appropriate to refer first to the loss during the year of two colleagues,—the Town Clerk and the Chief Constable, whose deaths deprived the Borough of officials who had rendered valuable services over a period of very many years.

An event, possibly of some significance as regards the lines of future local development, was the visit by representatives of the British Health Resorts Association, followed later by an invitation upon their recommendation to two eminent cardiologists, who reported favourably upon the Spa as a centre specially suitable for heart cases.

Work in connection with Air Raid Precautions tended to encroach ever increasingly upon the routine departmental duties. It is fully appreciated however, that until the required personnel for the casualty services is adequately trained, and the organisation of this service is completed and functioning smoothly, little relief from this direction can be expected. The additional responsibilities devolving upon the M.O.H. however are likely to be of permanent duration.

The vital statistics of the Borough approximate generally to those of the previous year, the main feature being a slight lowering of the birth and death rates.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population based upon the 1931 census, was 30,070.

Notifiable infectious diseases declined in incidence during the year, Scarlet Fever being a half and Diphtheria a third as prevalent as in 1937.

The decrease was even more manifest with regard to the non-notifiable infectious diseases which were reduced by nearly two-thirds.

No houses were built by the Corporation during 1938, but on the other hand, 324, as against 215 the previous year, were erected by private enterprise.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your continued confidence and support throughout the year, of recording my appreciation of the willing co-operation at all times of other officials, and finally of acknowledging the loyal assistance rendered by the members of my staff.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. R. GILMORE,
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1938

Estimated Population, middle of 1938	30,070
Natural Decrease of Population, 1938	91
Birth-rate	12·1 per 1,000
Death-rate (Crude)	15·1 „
Death-rate (corrected for Age and Sex Constitution. Standardising factor of 1931) ...	11·7 „
Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 Births	32·9
Zymotic Death-rate	0·13 per 1,000
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate	0·39 „
Other Tuberculosis Death-rate	0·06 „
Cancer Death-rate	2·36 „
Average Age at Death	60 years.
Density of Population per Acre...	10·61

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres)	2,833
Population (Census, 1931)	29,669
„ Estimated middle of 1938	30,070
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1938 (according to Rate Books)	8,420
Number of Private Families (Census, 1931) ...	8,087
Rateable Value	£316,693
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£1,193 7s. 10d.

On the 19th July, was celebrated officially, the 100th Anniversary of Queen Victoria's granting permission for the Spa to be known as Royal Leamington Spa.

As pointed out in previous reports the town is mainly residential in character, there being only three factories of any size. It caters chiefly for visitors and those who come to the Spa for medical treatment.

The Manager of the Pump Rooms reports that the small swimming bath was again kept open during the Winter months. The total number of those using both baths during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1938, was 85,978. The average attendance per week during the Summer season (May to September) was 3,261, and during the Winter season, 406.

The above figures show a decrease upon the previous year because the large bath was closed eight weeks earlier than usual, in order to allow of its conversion into a hall for Air Raid Precautions purposes.

There are no privately-owned swimming baths or pools in the area open to the public. Frequent bacteriological and chemical examinations of the swimming baths water were made during the year and proved satisfactory.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR.

	Total.		Males.		Females.
Live Births—Legitimate	342	...	172	...	170
Illegitimate	22	...	12	...	10
Birth-rate	12·1				

Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total births, 42.

Deaths	455	...	221	...	234		
Death-rate ...	15·1						

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Child-Birth—

From Sepsis	–
From other Causes...	1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000 Births—

Legitimate	43·8
Illegitimate	90·0
Total...	32·9
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	–
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	–
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	2

POPULATION.

The Natural decrease of population, expressed by the difference between the number of Births and Deaths, was 91. The population as estimated by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1938, was 30,070, an increase of 70 over the previous year.

BIRTHS.

364 Births (decrease of 21) were registered during 1938, and their distribution as to Wards together with the deaths, is indicated in Table I. The Birth-rate for 1938 was 12·1 per 1,000. There were 184 Males and 180 Females born, being in the proportion of 102 Males to 100 Females.

The births were notified through the following channels:—

Doctor	Registrar	Midwife or Maternity Nurse	Total
9	–	355	364

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

22 Illegitimate Births were registered during the year. This figure and the corresponding rates are compared with those for the previous 10 years:—

Year.	All Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Birth-rate.	Percentage of all Births.
1928	421	33	1·10	7·8
1929	394	32	1·08	8·1
1930	414	22	·74	5·3
1931	385	25	·84	6·4
1932	361	26	·85	7·2
1933	360	21	·69	5·8
1934	336	26	·86	7·7
1935	362	20	·66	5·5
1936	348	27	·90	7·7
1937	385	14	·46	3·6
1938	364	22	·73	6·0

The number of illegitimate births for 1938, although less than that for most of the previous years, was still rather high. It represents a figure of 60 illegitimate live births per 1,000 live births, as compared with the illegitimacy rate of 44 for England during the quinquennium, 1929-33.

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered in this district during 1938 was 474. Of these, 117 were deaths of non-residents. On the other hand, 98 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough were registered elsewhere. The figures thus corrected, the nett number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 455, giving a Death-rate of 15·1 per 1,000.

The necessity for the correction of the Death-rate according to the age and sex constitution of the population is a matter of some importance. The Registrar-General has provided the "Standardizing Factor" based on the census of 1931, and which he estimates at ·78. The corrected death-rate is therefore 11·7.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LEAMINGTON SPA IN 1938.

(From General Register Office, Somerset House).

	Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.
	All Causes	221 ...	234
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	— ...	—
2	Measles	— ...	—
3	Scarlet Fever	— ...	—
4	Whooping Cough	— ...	—
5	Diphtheria	1 ...	1
6	Influenza	4 ...	4
7	Encephalitis Lethargica ...	— ...	—
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	— ...	—
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8 ...	4
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1 ...	1
11	Syphilis	4 ...	—
12	General Paralysis of the Insane (Tabes Dorsalis)	1 ...	—
13	Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	30 ...	41
14	Diabetes...	6 ...	2
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ...	4 ...	13

	Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.
16	Heart Disease	57 ...	78
17	Aneurysm	— ...	—
18	Other Circulatory Diseases ...	20 ...	20
19	Bronchitis	8 ...	5
20	Pneumonia, all forms	20 ...	9
21	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	4 ...	—
22	Peptic Ulcer	2 ...	1
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	2 ...	—
24	Appendicitis	1 ...	3
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	— ...	2
26	Other Diseases of Liver ...	1 ...	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases ...	5 ...	2
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	5 ...	6
29	Puerperal Sepsis	— ...	—
30	Other Puerperal Causes ...	-- ...	1
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ...	2 ...	3
32	Senility	— ...	8
33	Suicide	2 ...	4
34	Other Violence	14 ...	10
35	Other defined Diseases ...	19 ...	16
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown...	— ...	—
37	Diarrhoea, 2 years and over ...	— ...	—

The average age at death was 60·1.

The 267 deaths of persons over 65 years may, with interest, be analysed as follows :—

Age at Death : 65-75.	75-85	85 and over.
116 ...	117 ...	34

The greatest age attained was that of a lady who died three weeks before what would have been her hundredth birthday.

INQUESTS.

64 Inquests were held: 34 on males, and 30 on females. The findings of the Jury were as follows:—

Accidental Deaths	32
Natural Causes	25
Suicide while of Unsound Mind	5
Found Drowned	2

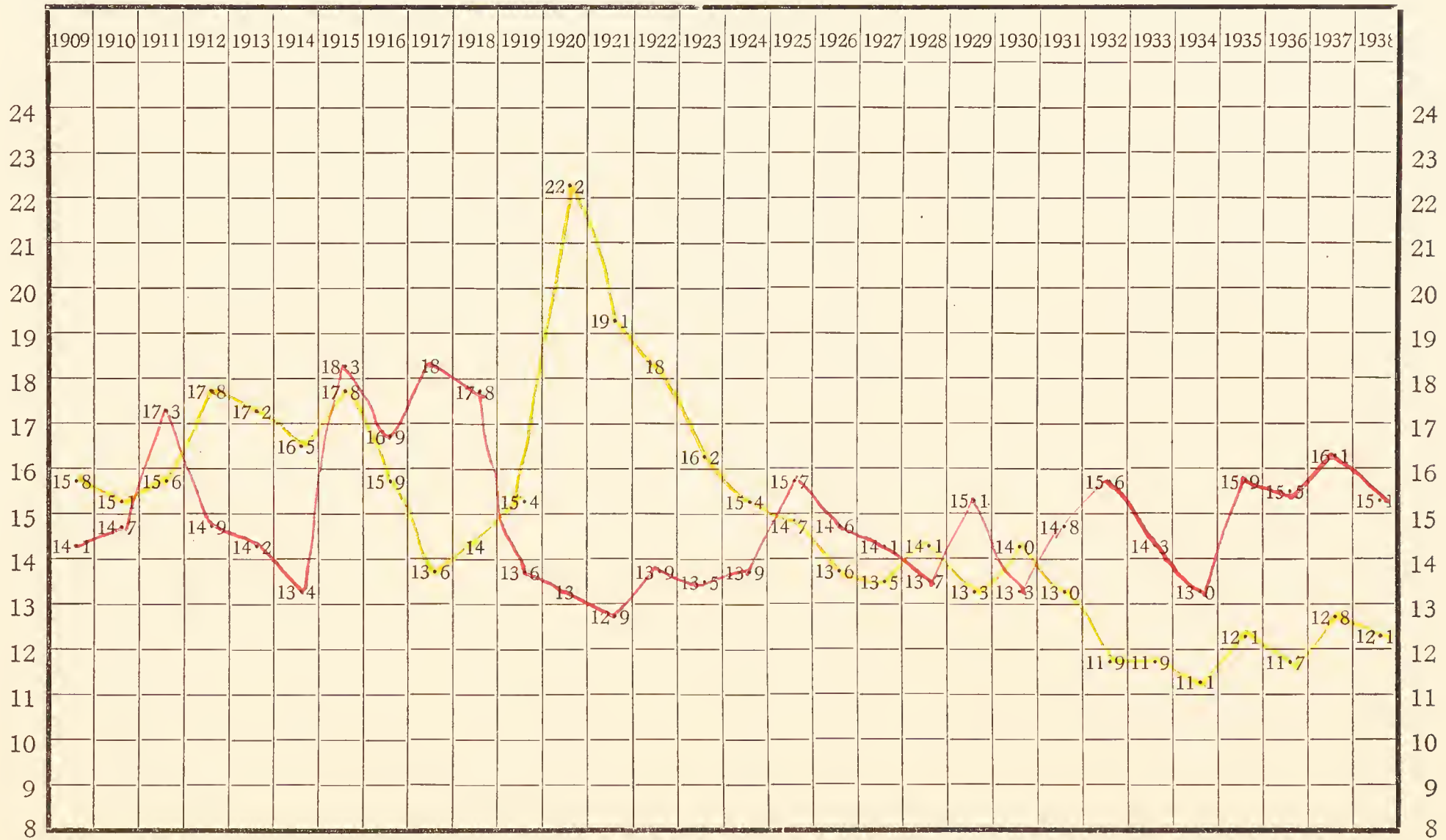
Table I.

Distribution of Births and Deaths in the four Wards.

Wards.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Decrease of Population.
North-East	65	89	24
South-East	119	138	19
West	107	138	31
Milverton and Lillington	73	90	17
Total ...	364	455	91

The only feature calling for comment in the above table is that there occurred 31 fewer births in the West Ward than during the previous year.

Chart showing Birth-Rate (Yellow Line) and Death-Rate (Red Line) per 1,000 in Leamington since 1909.



The Yellow Line shows the Birth-Rate.

The Red Line shows the Death-Rate.

Table II.

POPULATION, BIRTH, AND DEATH-RATES, Etc.

From 1909 to 1938.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic Death-rate.
1909	27,252	15·8	14·1	101·8	0·40
1910	27,360	15·1	14·7	74·9	0·44
1911	26,739	17·3	15·8	88·5	0·67
1912	26,690	17·8	14·9	73·3	0·07
1913	26,671	17·2	14·2	80·6	0·63
1914	26,652	16 5	13·4	86·1	0·49
1915	25,912	17·7	18·3	95·6	1·07
1916	27,888	15·9	16·9	74·7	0·14
1917	25,654	13·6	18 0	87·2	0·58
1918	30,730	14·0	17·8	72·2	0·18
1919	29,498	15·4	13·6	52·6	0·06
1920	29,445	22·2	13·0	62·6	0·27
1921	28,560	18·9	12·94	64·1	0·30
1922	28,740	18 0	13·9	58·0	0·24
1923	28 790	16·2	13·5	57·5	0·34
1924	29,260	15·4	13·9	64·1	0·41
1925	29,360	14·7	15·7	62·3	0·27
1926	30,040	13·6	14·6	75·6	0·43
1927	30,050	13·5	14·1	68·6	0·19
1928	29,760	14·1	13·7	61·7	0·16
1929	29,450	13·3	15·1	68·5	0·27
1930	29,450	14·0	13·3	36·2	0·13
1931	29,490	13·0	14·8	54·5	0 03
1932	30,270	11·9	15·6	47·0	0·19
1933	30,160	11·9	14·3	41·6	0·03
1934	30,050	11·1	13·0	8·9	0·13
1935	29,880	12·1	15·9	49·7	0·50
1936	29,730	11·7	15·5	45·9	0·26
1937	30,000	12·8	16·1	31·1	0 23
1938	30,070	12·1	15·1	32·9	0·13
30 years' Average		14·9	14·8	62·9	0·30

STILL-BIRTHS.

14 Notices were received from the Borough Treasurer, acting as Registrar of Cemeteries, of which 10 were males and 4 females. The deaths, as far as could be ascertained, were due as follows:—Macerated Fœtus, 2; Shock, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Breech Presentation, 1; Face Presentation, 1; Occupation of Mother, 1; Suffocation by Cord, 1; Fall, 2; Unknown, 4.

The percentage of Still-Births to Live-Births was 4·3.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

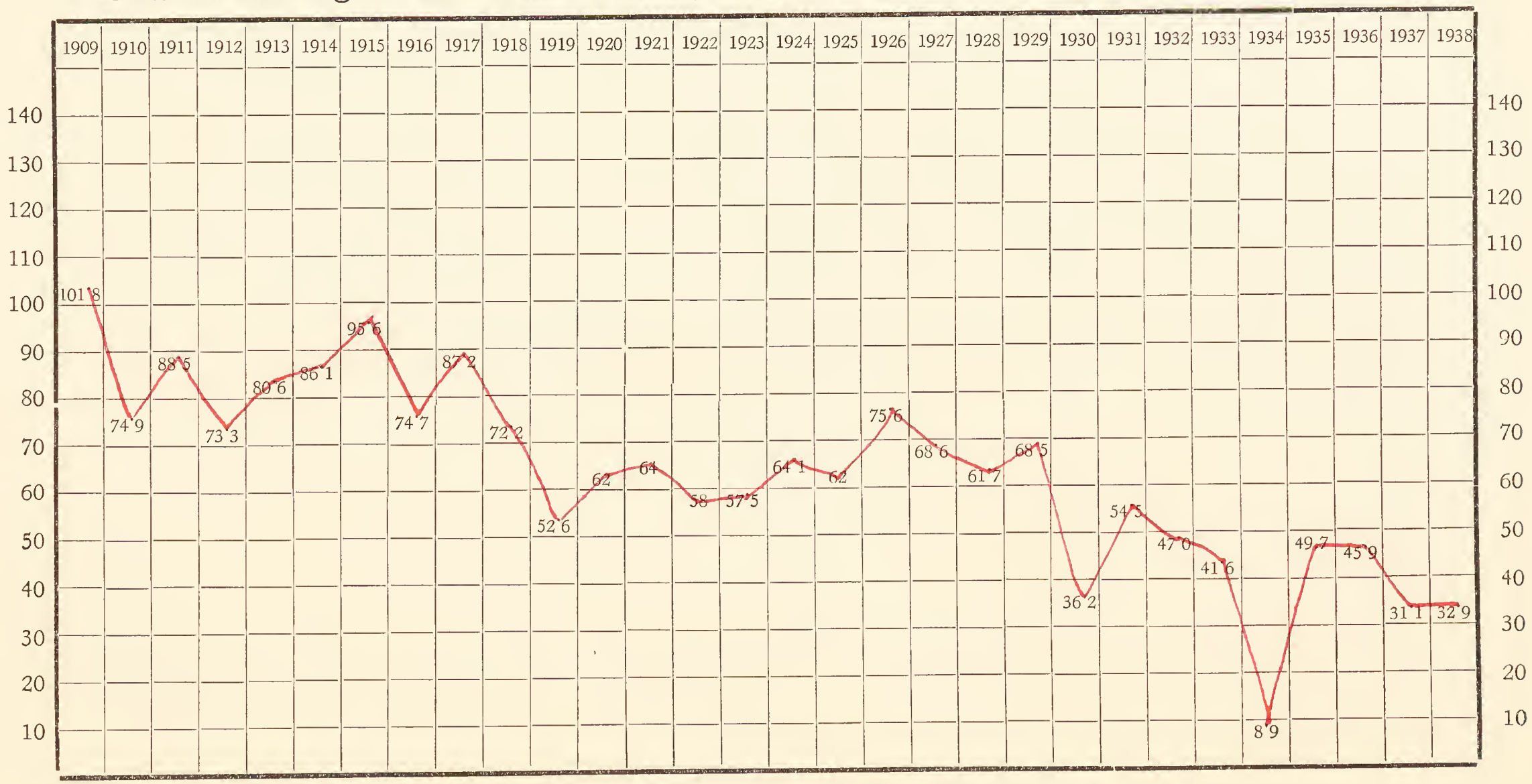
The infantile mortality rate was 32·9. The figure for the 148 smaller towns (adjusted populations, 25,000 to 50,000) was 53, which, as will be seen from the following table, is the smallest recorded.

Table III.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.
(25 years).

Year.	Leamington Spa.	England and Wales.
1914	86	105
1915	97	110
1916	75	91
1917	87	97
1918	72	97
1919	52	89
1920	62	80
1921	64	83
1922	57	69
1923	57	69
1924	64	75
1925	62	75
1926	75	67
1927	68	69
1928	61	60
1929	68	74
1930	36	60
1931	54	66
1932	47	65
1933	41	64
1934	9	59
1935	49	57
1936	46	59
1937	31	58
1938	33	53

Chart Showing Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births in Leamington since 1909.



The total number of deaths under 1 year of age was 12. Of this number, 5 were neonatal deaths, *i.e.*, children under 4 weeks of age.

The causes of death in these were as follows :—(1) Prematurity, 1; (2) Congenital Defects, 2; (3) Diarrhœal Diseases, 2.

Only one pair of twins was born during the year, as compared with four and six respectively during the previous two years. It is improbable that the International situation was in any way responsible for this.

Table IV.

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY, 1932 to 1938.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Total Deaths 7 years.
Marasmus	...	2	...	1	3	1	...	7
Premature Birth	12	5	1	2	5	4	2	31
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	5
Pneumonia	...	4	1	5	2	2	1	15
Congenital Defects ...	1	3	...	5	2	3	3	17
Diarrhœal Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	5
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-Tuberculous Men'gitis	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4
Tuberculous Peritonitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miliary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total Deaths below 1 year	17	15	3	18	16	12	12	93
Rate per 1000 Births ...	47·0	41·6	8·9	49·7	45·9	31·1	32·9	36·7

CENSUS, 1931.

The Census Returns since 1851 are as follows:—

1851	...	15,723
1861	...	17,402
1871	...	20,917
1881	...	22,976
1891	...	26,930
1901	...	26,888
1911	...	26,713
1921	...	28,560
1931	...	29,669

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

Detailed information regarding Nursing Services, Treatment Centres and Clinics, and Hospitals, was given in the Annual Report for 1930, and save for the doubling of the Council's contribution to the District Nursing Association in 1937, no alterations have taken place concerning these Services.

St. Michael's Home (mentioned in the 1930 Report) transferred during 1938 to much better premises upon a superior site at 6, Milverton Hill.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

A list of the Staff with their qualifications will be found at the beginning of the Report. No changes have occurred during the year.

TRAVELLING OF STAFF.

The Sanitary Inspectors are in receipt of a cycle allowance, although one uses his car to a considerable extent in his work.

> (Extract from M.O.H. Report for 1892:—"The tricycle supplied for the Sanitary Inspector has materially decreased the labour on foot of that Officer; and, in a corresponding manner, I think, has led to greater efficiency and saving of time.")

The Health Visitors are supplied with bicycles which are upkept also by the Corporation.

The Medical Officer of Health is not yet in receipt of any travelling or car allowance from the Borough, his application in this connection having produced no result.

The County, on the other hand, reimburse him upon a mileage basis for the use of his Car upon A.R.P. work.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Examination of swabs for Diphtheria, blood for Typhoid, etc., and sputum are undertaken by Birmingham University.

Samples of the Town's water supplies and the Swimming Baths water are also sent for bacteriological analysis to the University of Birmingham. The Analysts for the Borough are Messrs. Rigby & Chambers, who, in addition to the water analyses, also carry out the examination of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.* All these are removed by Ambulance kept at Heathcote and maintained by the Joint Hospital Board.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.* The Corporation maintain a Motor Ambulance. It is kept at the Fire Station and is in the charge of the Police. It is available for all accidents and also for the removal of patients to or from the Hospital, not only in the Borough, but also for cases within a radius of 15 miles.

(c) *Other Cases, i.e.,* Transport to Mortuary, etc. The old Ambulance is retained for this purpose, and kept at the Police Depôt in Chandos Street.

The above Ambulance Facilities are considered to be adequate for peace-time purposes.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

The Midwives are under the control of the Warwickshire County Council. During the year there were 7 qualified Midwives practising in the town, and in addition, there were 11 Nurses holding the C.M.B. Certificate connected with various Nursing Homes, who attended occasional cases.

Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

The arrangements with the Warneford Hospital for the admission of maternity cases remains the same as in previous years. In 1938, 6 women were so admitted under the Council's scheme.

One death occurred during the year in consequence of child-birth, the cause of death being notified as:—1 (a), Renal Failure; 2, Eclampsia four months previously.

The Ante-natal Clinic at the Warneford Hospital has been well attended. A report from the Hospital Post-natal Clinic is sent to the Medical Officer of Health on every case admitted there under the Corporation Maternity Scheme.

At the beginning of the year, the Corporation agreed with the Hospital, to pay two shillings per attendance in respect of ante-natal cases from the Borough authorised for attendance by the Medical Officer of Health (with a maximum, except in special circumstances, of five attendances in any case).

The total number of attendances made by 121 women at the Ante-natal Clinic during the year was 968.

33 women attended once at the Post-natal Clinic.

Children are admitted when necessary to the Warneford Hospital from the Clinic upon the recommendation of the M.O.H. Mothers and children were also occasionally received into the Warwick Hospital under similar circumstances.

HEALTH VISITORS.

During the year, 2,975 visits were paid to 279 babies, and 3,297 to children between the age of 1 and 5 years, and also 880 other visits.

The card records of conditions found show the following:— Breast fed, 202; partly breast fed, 49; bottle fed, 61.

2 children survived only 24 hours; 14 were stillborn, and 44 were not visited.

279 visits were paid to expectant mothers.

Of 376 births reported, 79 were attended by Medical Practitioners, and 297 by Midwives.

Six visits are paid to infants by the Health Visitors during the first year as follows:—14th day, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 9th months. Quarterly visits are made during the second year, and half-yearly thereafter up to school age. Additional visits are made as may be necessary.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

A weekly session is held at the Health Department, but mothers can also attend daily for test feeds, etc., between 9-0 and 10-0 a.m.

The number of attendances at the Clinic was approximately the same as the previous year. The total number of infants and toddlers seen during the twelve months was 358. Weighings numbered 5,897 giving an average of 115 children weighed weekly.

The total number of attendances by all children under 5 years of age was 6,012, giving an average weekly attendance of 120.

622 treatments were given for minor ailments, etc.

Of the 364 births notified during 1938, 199 of these infants attended the Welfare Centre, representing 54% of all the births in the town.

As empowered by the Milk (Mothers' and Children's) Order, the Council has continued to supply Milk on special terms.

A scale of income, sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, has been drawn up for the free distribution, or sale at reduced price, of dried Milk, and under this arrangement, 2,025 lbs. have been sold at cost price and 2,013 lbs. have been given away free.

1,555 tins of Colact were supplied during the year to mothers and toddlers.

The best thanks of the Committee are once more due to those voluntary helpers, who in such a public spirited way, continued to give their valuable assistance in this good work.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The number of persons on the Register who were nursing children for reward at the end of the year was 6.

During 1938, 8 persons notified that they had undertaken the charge of children. 11 children were transferred to their own parents, and 1 was legally adopted.

The number of Infant Protection Visitors is 2, both being Health Visitors of the Local Authority.

Reports are furnished from time to time regarding the suitability of local persons who apply to adopt children through the National Adoption Society.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

This is held on two mornings a week at the Health Department. 18 school children and 12 toddlers made 399 and 81 attendances respectively. As regards those below school age, 3 of the 12 made a total of only 10 visits. Of the remaining 9, with an average of 8 attendances, all save one appeared to derive some benefit.

A new burner was procured for the lamp in October at a cost of £6 10s. 0d.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

In April, 1935, an agreement which received the sanction of the Board was entered into between the Town Council and the Warneford Hospital, that all Orthopædic cases should be treated on payment at a special Clinic established at the Hospital under the charge of Mr. F. Wilson Stuart. During the year 50 cases received treatment, 22 of which were children under school age. In addition, early cases of rickets are treated at the Council's Ultra-Violet Light Clinic, and cod liver oil, splints, and surgical boots and irons provided for necessitous cases free of cost.

One child, aged three years, suffering from advanced Rickets, was admitted to Paybody Convalescent Home for in-patient treatment on the recommendation of the Orthopædic Surgeon.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

In 1938, there were 11 nursing homes on the register including the Warneford Hospital, of which 2 were for maternity cases only, and 4 for medical cases.

All were visited at least once by the Medical Officer of Health, and periodically by the Health Visitor, and proved to be satisfactory.

One application for a Nursing Home was refused by the Council upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

In July, the foundation stone was laid for the new Maternity Home at the Warneford Hospital.

Certificates of exemption from registration were granted to the Home for Incurables, and to the Sunshine Home for Blind Babies.

SCHOOLS.

There is nothing of special note to report with reference to these during 1938. All make use of the town's water supply. Action taken with regard to infectious disease is based upon the 1927 Memorandum issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and Board of Education.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The Water of the town is derived from three sources:—(*a*) The Campion Terrace Well, functioning since 1878, (b) The Lillington Well, opened in 1898, (c) The Brewery Well in Lillington Avenue, purchased by the Corporation in 1935. Their respective distances from the Town Hall are 0·6, 2, and 1 miles.

Samples were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination, and all proved satisfactory, though as obtains throughout a great part of Warwickshire the degree of hardness was very high.

From April, all samples were taken monthly instead of quarterly as hitherto.

Close co-operation was maintained throughout the year between the Waterworks Engineer and the M.O.H. in relation to all matters directly or indirectly liable to affect the water supply.

A new trial bore hole was constructed at Cubbington, and the water therefrom proving satisfactory, plans were well in hand towards the close of the year for sinking a well on the site.

For the distribution of the water supply for domestic purposes, some 49 miles of mains have been laid. During the year a further 1,968 yards of new town water mains were added.

The quantity of Water pumped during 1938 was as follows:—

From Campion Terrace	173,015,000	gallons
„ Lillington	107,432,000	„
„ Brewery Well	43,244,000	„
„ River	65,360,000	„

As compared with the previous year the first two of these figures show a decrease of 7 million gallons, with a corresponding increase of $10\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons from the latter two, of which the Brewery Well yielded 8 million more than in 1937.

The yearly variation in the consumption of water per head is not great, but of latter years tends to show a slight but steady rise. This caused a good deal of anxiety in responsible quarters owing to the depletion of the wells at certain periods. For 1938 the daily consumption was 29·76 gallons per head as against 29·54 in 1937.

In addition, river water to the amount of 3·53 gallons per head was supplied to residents, or including that to Railway Companies, 6·02 gallons per head.

Two representative reports during the year of the Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations are as follows:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION,
JULY, 1938.

		Colony Count of Bacteria per c.c. at 37 C.	at 20 C.	Presumptive Coli-Aerogenes Test.
1.	Lillington	1	1	Absent from 100 c.c.
2.	Campion Terrace ...	1	0	,, ,, ,,
3.	Central Depôt (Brewery)	1	2	,, ,, ,,

All samples were found to be free from streptococci in 50 c.c., and from the spores of b. Welchii in 100 c.c.

Comment.—Results quite satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, JUNE, 1938.

(Expressed in parts per 100,000).

	Lillington. 1	Campion Terrace. 2	Brewery. 3
Free and Saline Ammonia	0·001	0·001	Trace
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·001	0·004	0·002
Chlorine in Chlorides	1·900	3·800	2·500
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	0·330	Trace	Trace
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate at 80° F. in 4 hours	0·015	0·021	0·013
Total Solids dried at 100° C.	40·0	74·0	54·0
Hardness — Temporary	14·4	20·8	20·0
Hardness — Permanent	15·6	30·8	19·6
Hardness — Total	30·0	51·6	39·6

Appearance: 1 and 3. Bright, few small particles. 2. Very slightly turbid. Many small particles.

Comment.—The results detailed above show that all three waters are organically of excellent quality, and suitable for use as Public Supplies.

RIVERS.

The River Leam, which runs through the middle of the town, rises in Northamptonshire and is joined by the Itchen near Marton, passes through Offchurch and Leamington, and joins the Avon between the Portobello and Warwick Bridges. The river Avon forms the western boundary of the town for a little over half-a-mile.

No complaints were received during the year with regard to pollution of the rivers or streams in the area.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

A full report of the Sewage Disposal Scheme, which is by means of Settlement Tanks and Filters on land at Heathcote, was contained in the report for 1929. During the year, the general character of the sewage effluent was satisfactory, and no complaints were received.

Reconstruction of certain defective sewers was carried out, including the 18" diameter sewer in the Upper Parade between Warwick Street and Clarendon Avenue.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of a few cottages in the Lillington district, the houses throughout the town are supplied with water closets.

SCAVENGING.

8,829 tons of refuse were destroyed as compared with 9,307 the previous year.

SANITARY WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

Number of complaints received, 193.

Number of Notices served:—Formal, 2; Informal, 158.

Number of Notices complied with, 140; Outstanding, 18.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK EXECUTED.

Total number of visits made to premises	2292
Visits in Relation to Notifiable Infectious Diseases... ...	62
Visits in Relation to Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases ...	34
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	52
Patients isolated at home	5
Rooms fumigated	108
Rooms disinfested	106
Steam disinfections	75
Bedding, etc. destroyed	23
Books disinfected	45
Notices to Librarian *re* Infected Houses	14
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	92
,, Bakehouses	98
,, Slaughterhouses	560
,, Food Shops and Premises	862
,, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	174
,, Offensive Trades Premises	24
,, Laundries	7
,, Common Lodging Houses	51
,, Canal Boats	15
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis	157
Number of Chemical Tests applied to Drains	21

Dwelling-Houses.

Total number repaired or otherwise made fit	120
Roofs repaired (house, scullery, W.C. etc.)	44
Floors repaired	37
Floors re-paved	10
Wall and ceiling plaster made good or renewed (rooms)	131
Rooms re-decorated or limewashed	181
Windows repaired and/or made to open	10
Sashcords renewed	7
Doors repaired or rehung	6
Doors provided with Weather-boards	2
New Firegrates provided...	5
Firegrates repaired or reset	10
Stairs repaired	9

Wash-houses and Sculleries.

Floors repaired or relaid	4
Coppers repaired	6
Rainwater Cisterns cleansed	3
Sinks provided	17
Old Stone or Brick Sinks removed...	18
Sink Waste-Pipes repaired or renewed	10
External Walls pointed up, cemented or tarred ...	17
Paving of yards and passages renewed or repaired ...	6
Chimney repaired	1

Drains and Water Closets, Etc.

Obstructed Drains cleansed	12
Drains repaired or reconstructed...	14
Broken or foul Pans renewed	13
W.C.'s repaired or rebuilt	10
W.C. Pans cleansed	13
W.C.'s provided with new flushing apparatus	16
Flushing Apparatus repaired or renewed	7
Additional Gullies provided	2

DRAINS AND WATER CLOSETS, ETC. (Continued).

Fresh Air Inlets repaired or provided	2
Rain-water spouting repaired or renewed	3
,, down-pipes repaired or renewed	4

ASHPIT ACCOMMODATION.

Number of new Ashbins provided	25

OTHER NUISANCES.

Accumulations removed	21
Smoke nuisances abated	1
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	3

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

No. of Boats on Register on December 31st, 1938...	Nil
No. of Boats inspected during 1938	15
No. of Boats conforming to Acts and Regulations ...	15
No. of Boats infringing Acts and Regulations ...	Nil
No. of persons for whom Cabins were Registered ...	53½
No. of persons occupying Cabins	45
Details of occupation—Male adults	15
,, ,, Female adults	11
,, ,, Children of school age ...	17
,, ,, ,, under school age...	2

DETAILS OF INFRINGEMENTS FOUND AND REMEDIED.

Found	Details	Result
Nil	Nil	Nil

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are now two Common Lodging Houses within the Borough, one in Satchwell Street and the other in Clemens Street, both for men only. Fifty-one visits were paid to them during the year and they were found to be kept in a reasonably satisfactory manner. No cases of infectious diseases were reported.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are no bye-laws anent these, but instances not infrequently occur when such bye-laws would undoubtedly prove most useful.

OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES.

Frequent visits to the only two places in the Borough where tripe dressing is carried on showed them to be kept in a cleanly condition.

Fish frying is not scheduled here as an offensive trade, but visits are paid to premises where this is carried on and no complaint arose during the year.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are nineteen Slaughter Houses within the Borough, as follows:—

Registered	...	...	14
Licensed	...	...	5

560 visits were paid to them during the year. The butchers continue to give your Inspectors every assistance in the detection of diseased, unsound, or unwholesome food by reporting immediately any abnormal conditions found. A table showing the amount of food condemned will be found on page 38. It was not necessary to take legal proceedings during the year.

The number of carcases slaughtered for human consumption examined during 1938 was as follows:—

Beasts, 351; Calves, 27; Sheep, 2,411; Pigs, 1,595.

In may be remembered that in last year's Report, attention was focussed upon the presence and condition of the 19 private Slaughter Houses in the Borough, by quoting from earlier M.O.H. Reports over a period covering half-a-century.

Below is a copy of a special report submitted to the Public Health Committee:—

"26th October, 1938.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Sargeaunt and Gentlemen,

I was instructed to make enquiries and report as to the desirability or otherwise of providing an Abattoir in the Borough, and have pleasure in so doing.

(1). As a preliminary it is thought that some general facts anent Slaughter Houses in England and Wales might be usefully given.

(2). In 1934 there were about 16,000 private Slaughter Houses in England and Wales, and nearly half the existing retail butchers had a Slaughter House in connection with their businesses. Of the 16,000 private Slaughter Houses, about 9,000 were registered, the remainder being either licensed without limitation of time or holding an annual licence. About 9,500,000 animals (excluding pigs killed in bacon factories) were killed annually in private Slaughter Houses.

(3). The number of public Slaughter Houses in England and Wales (excluding a number of small ones of which there was no detailed record available) was 115, and 3,600,000 animals were killed therein during 1929. In London it was considered that probably two-thirds of the meat consumed was imported.

(4). From the above it is seen that, whereas there were 139 times more Slaughter Houses than Abattoirs, less than thrice the number of animals were slaughtered in the former as in the latter. Put in another way, the annual kill for a private Slaughter House was only 594 as compared with 31,304 for a public one.

(5). In Leamington, for the 19 private Slaughter Houses, of which 14 are registered and 5 licensed, the animal kill for 1937 was 17,618. It will be noted that this is only 56% of the average annual kill of an Abattoir in England and Wales.

(6). Partly for this reason it is not recommended that Leamington should embark upon an Abattoir scheme except in conjunction with the Borough of Warwick, which has 9 private Slaughter Houses.

(7). Warwick Borough Health Committee was approached through their Medical Officer of Health, at their meeting this month, and it was decided that, in order to afford an opportunity for prosecuting further enquiries, the consideration of the matter should be deferred for three months.

(8). Hereunder are enumerated some of the general reasons from a hygienic standpoint, for the abolition of private Slaughter Houses, and they are applicable in the majority of particulars to all those in Leamington.

(a) Owing to structural defects maintenance of a clean and sanitary condition is impossible.

(b) Close proximity to dwellings with æsthetic and material nuisances such as breeding of flies, smells and noise.

(c) Retention of animals in lairage is obviously a great nuisance to people in immediate neighbourhood, as is also the means of getting animals into awkwardly situated buildings.

(d) Nuisance arising from storage and collection of offal, frequently enhanced when it is carted away.

(e) Offal and blood often find their way into the sewers and sometimes choke the drains.

(f) The insufficient space afforded for handling and storing meat is a serious drawback.

(g) It is a very objectionable practice to have meat hung close to where offal and manure are left lying on the floor.

(h) It is often possible for children to find access to the doors of such houses and watch animals being slaughtered.

(i) Finally, and probably more important than all the foregoing, the fact that at present a regular system of meat inspection is impossible. Out of 17,600 animals slaughtered last year only 7,150 or 41% were inspected, or in more detail, 30% of cattle, 43% of sheep and 46% of pigs.

(9). Last month, accompanied by your two Sanitary Inspectors, I visited each Slaughter House, and it was decided to classify them in three categories taking into account their structural condition, state of repair, age, size and means of access. It was agreed that 4 were good, 7 fair and 8 bad. With regard to site, 17 were bad and 2 fair.

(10). Any scheme for the erection of an Abattoir should have as a corollary the closure of all private Slaughter Houses. It is probable that compensation would need to be paid, the amount depending to a great extent upon the conditions of the Slaughter Houses closed, and in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

(11). A very suitable site for an Abattoir is on the Warwick Old Road, far from dwelling houses, close to the railway, easy of access from Leamington and Warwick and not far from the destructor.

(12). As regards cost, it should be realised that most Abattoirs, apart from capital expenditure, are a charge on the rates unless the butchers are made to pay unduly heavily for every animal killed. On the other hand, if the Abattoir is run in conjunction with a meat market, a surplus may nearly always be expected. The prime consideration in this question, however, should not be mainly whether there results an increase or decrease of the rates, but whether it is warranted as a contribution towards the public health.

(13). A rough estimate of the capital costs of a joint Abattoir for Leamington and Warwick might be in the neighbourhood of £20,000, disregarding any compensation payable in the process of closing the private Slaughter Houses.

(14). In conclusion, reference should be made to the Livestock Industry Act, 1937, concerned with regional slaughtering on a large scale and to the effect it might have upon any projected local scheme.

(15). There follows a list of public Slaughter Houses belonging to Authorities having a population approximating that of Leamington or of Leamington and Warwick combined, giving some information as to capital and current expenditure.

Of the 16 Abattoirs, it will be noted that whereas only 6 showed a net surplus, if the loan charges are disregarded half of them had a surplus balance for the year.

Excluding capital charges, it is seen that Keighley, Lancaster, Darwen and Hereford showed profits for the year of £532, £378, £274 and £136 respectively, whilst Bury, Barry, Wrexham and Accrington had debit balances respectively of £669, £370, £360 and £219.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES (E. & W.)

Name of Authority (with population in thousands)	Date of inaug-uration	Total Cost	Revenue Account for Year 1935-36			
			Total Income	Expen-diture excluding capital charges	Loan Charges	Net surplus or deficiency
		£	£	£	£	£
Accrington ... 43	1891	11,150	808	1,027	445	—724
Barry 32	1897	8,027	778	1,148	36	—406
Blyth 20	1898	1,575	124	103	—	21
Bury 61	1903	36,041	1,452	2,121	269	—938
Buxton ... 17	1876	1,578	100	75	—	25
Colne 24	1899	6,350	278	324	—	—46
Darwen ... 36	1875	4,732	502	228	—	274
Fleetwood ... 23	1889	627	242	285	—	—43
Hereford ... 24	—	5,764	1,026	890	—	136
Keighley ... 40	1929	19,260	1,556	1,024	1,388	—856
Lancaster ... 43	1876	5,969	951	573	170	208
Paignton ... 22	1931	1,750	52	65	—	—13
Rugby ... 35	—	4,558	310	256	60	—6
Weston-s-Mare 32	1912	14,223	1,279	1,379	488	—588
Workington ... 27	—	2,250	134	133	—	1
Wrexham ... 25	1935	8,688	561	921	841	—841

E. R. GILMORE,
Medical Officer of Health."

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

36 slaughtermen's licences were renewed during the year, and one new licence was given. In every case your Inspectors were satisfied that the applicant was a fit and proper person to hold such a licence.

INSPECTION OF MEAT & OTHER FOODS.

Particulars of Meat and other Foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption during the year:—

Apricots, 18 tins	Decomposition
Beasts, 3 fore quarters and offal ...	Tuberculosis
„ 4 livers	Flukes
„ 2 livers	Multiple Abscesses
Calves' livers, 9 lbs.	Fatty infiltration
Cherries, 1 tin	Decomposition
Crab, 1 tin	„
Damsons, 1 tin	„
Fruit Salad, 6 tins	„
Grape Fruit, 7 tins	„
Herrings, 15 tins	„
Lambs, 9	Suffocation
Mutton, 6½ lbs.	Decomposition
Oranges, 17 tins	„
Peaches, 49 tins	„
Pears, 5 tins	„
Peas, 11 tins	„
Pig, 1 carcase and offal	Nephritis
„ 1 carcase and offal	Pleurisy
„ 1 carcase and offal	Tuberculosis
Pigs, 4 hind quarters	„
Plums, 48 tins	Decomposition
Prunes, 13 tins	„
Raspberries, 1 tin	„
Salmon, 15 tins	„
Sardines, 1 tin	„
Sheep, 8 livers	Flukes
Strawberries, 26 tins	Decomposition
Tongue, 4 tins	„

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT 1928.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 & 1927.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 & 1927.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 to 1927.

The following samples of food and drugs were taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst for analysis :—

	Formal.	Informal.	Totals.
Baking Powder ...	—	12	12
Butter	—	15	15
Cheese (Cheddar) ...	—	3	3
Cocoa	—	3	3
Coffee	—	3	3
Chocolate	—	3	3
Claret & Lemon ...	—	1	1
Cream	—	14	14
Cream (Tinned) ...	—	3	3
Dripping	—	2	2
Ginger (Ground) ...	—	3	3
Jam	—	4	4
Lard	—	10	10
Lemon & Barley ...	—	1	1
Margarine	—	6	6
Milk	39	19	58
Sausage	—	11	11
Stone Ginger ...	—	1	1
Tea	—	4	4
	39	118	157

Of the 58 samples of Milk taken, 51 were found to be genuine, free from preservative, artificial colouring matter and extraneous dirt.

Four samples of Milk were found to be deficient of 30%, 16%, 10% and 6% of Fat respectively, these being from the same producer.

Samples were taken from the producer on delivery to one of the vendors of the above samples, and it was found that Milks in two churns were deficient in Fat to the extent of 26% and 6%. In consequence of this, your Inspector witnessed the milking of twenty-four cows at the farm of the producer, seven samples being taken. One was found to be deficient of 10% of Fat, one 6% and one down to the limit in Fat. The other four samples were genuine, one being rich in Fat, *i.e.* 5·3%. This herd was milked by machinery, and it was evident in this case that the method employed was not "stripping" the cows efficiently. The producer was given advice on the matter, and subsequent samples were found to be genuine, although one was down to the limit in Fat.

All the samples of Cream were genuine and free from preservative.

Four samples of Baking Powder were found to be deficient of available Carbon Dioxide in degrees ranging from 28% to 42%. It is considered that Baking Powder should contain at least 6% of available Carbon Dioxide and it has been found that some commercial samples contain nearly double that amount. The loss was evidently due to damp storage and the vendors were warned. Further samples from the same vendors were found to be genuine.

One sample of Jam was deficient of 15% of the fruit of Raspberries, but a following up sample proved to be genuine.

Two samples of Sausage contained Sulphur Dioxide as a preservative, but a general notice was displayed on each of the premises notifying the public in accordance with the Regulations. Where there is a declaration of the presence of Preservative, Sausage may contain up to 450 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.

It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year.

The percentage of samples adulterated to those submitted was 7.

The average composition of Milk for each quarter of the year was as follows:—

Quarter ended March	...	Solids not fat	... 8·87%
		Fat	... 3·49%
,, ,, June	...	Solids not fat	... 8·7%
		Fat	... 3·25%
,, ,, September	...	Solids not fat	... 8·85%
		Fat	... 3·72%
,, ,, December	...	Solids not fat	... 8·78%
		Fat	... 3·68%

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926,
and
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Licences issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936:—

Licence to Pasteurise Milk	1
Supplementary Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk	1
Dealers' Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	3
,, ,, to sell Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk	10
,, ,, to sell Accredited Milk	1
,, ,, to sell Pasteurised Milk	3

27 samples of Milk were taken under the Order, of which seven were found to be unsatisfactory.

In connection with the unsatisfactory samples, an investigation was made, and as a result, certain improvements to the plant were effected and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

During National Rat Week and the week following, the annual campaign against rats and mice was carried out. In the public sewers, 3,740 poison baits were laid at 417 different points. A re-inspection of 2,140 of these showed that 1,196 or 56% had been taken. Three notices were inserted in the local Press during Rat Week directing the attention of the public to the provisions of the Act, and a number of leaflets and posters were distributed giving information as to the best methods of destroying these pests. Several complaints were received and investigated. Baiting with red squill and other methods were adopted throughout the year with good results.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1923.

No Flock is manufactured in the Borough and such material as is used was found to be certified sterilised Flock.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

In three Shops, as a result of informal action by the Inspectors, improvements and additions were made in respect of sanitary, washing and heating arrangements.

CAMPING SITES.

(1)	The number of sites in the area which were used for Camping purposes during 1938	Nil
(2)	The number of Camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936	Nil
(3)	The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the Summer season, 1938	Nil

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The number of inspections or observations in connection with smoke abatement made during the year was 17.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1925.

Observations continued to be made to see that various imported articles were correctly marked in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Orders made thereunder. In two cases only, was it found necessary to caution offenders in respect of incorrectly labelled imported tomatoes.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, and the FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The Factories Act, 1937, superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938, and in consequence new Registers of Factories and other Premises became necessary. These were compiled before the end of the year.

Three notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories in respect of unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences, and in each case the action taken by your Inspectors resulted in the defects being remedied without recourse to formal action.

No cases of infectious diseases were reported from the homes of Outworkers.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES,

Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories with mechanical power ...	42	—	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	138	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	10	—	—
TOTAL	190	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M.Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) — insufficient	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) — unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) — not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other Offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)	—	—	—	—
Total	5	5	—	—

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1938.

I. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year:—

1 (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	162
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	177
2 (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil.
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil.
3	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
4	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	126

II.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	116

III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
	(*a*) by owners	Nil.
	(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(*a*) by owners	1
(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6

D. *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

IV.—A.

(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	63
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	63
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	523

B.

Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	13

C.

(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 6

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 42

D.

(1) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding Nil

HOUSING.

No new houses being built during the year by the Council, the total number of houses owned by the Corporation remains at 672.

Six houses were demolished following the making of Demolition Orders, *viz*:—

1, 2 and 3 Ranelagh Place, Ranelagh Terrace, and

35, 37 and 39 Satchwell Street.

1 Closing Order was made in respect of:—

Basement, 26 Portland Street.

324 houses were erected by private enterprise, and 5 houses were converted as follows:—

Originally	Now	Flats	Shops
2 houses	4 houses	–	–
3 „	–	6	–

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

CASES OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FROM 1918 TO 1938 (21 YEARS).

Year.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal F.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis.	Totals.
1918	18	29	1	2	...	5	73	128
1919	13	7	4	...	...	5	56	85
1920	42	24	2	...	...	10	45	123
1921	16	26	2	1	...	15	45	105
1922	42	49	1	2	...	21	53	168
1923	85	24	45	3	...	12	57	226
1924	49	7	7	...	...	10	44	113
1925	40	31	1	1	...	12	35	120
1926	41	13	...	2	2	8	39	105
1927	57	10	9	1	8	13	41	139
1928	19	29	5	4	2	10	31	100
1929	36	4	...	5	5	15	40	105
1930	54	14	2	...	4	14	39	124
1931	38	3	2	4	...	14	30	91
1932	47	4	1	3	1	5	38	99
1933	69	3	3	1	1	1	27	105
1934	76	59	...	2	10	6	26	179
1935	65	155	1	3	11	17	32	285
1936	32	64	1	7	6	13	40	163
1937	71	56	1	...	9	12	40	189
1938	36	19	1	...	7	9	28	100

Table VII.

CASES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Reported in Each Month of the Year 1938.

	Whooping Cough.	Chicken-pox	Mumps	Ringworm	Impetigo	Scabies	Measles	Totals
January	...	1	1	1	4	1	...	8
February	...	1	32	1	3	3	...	40
March	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	6
April	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
May	3	...	1	...	4	1	1	10
June	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
July	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	5
August	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
September	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7
October	3	...	...	1	7	...	...	11
November	14	...	...	...	5	...	...	19
December	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	14
	39	3	36	3	40	6	1	128

LABORATORY WORK.

The following Examinations were made at Birmingham University during 1938:—

	Positive	Negative	Total
SWABS (from throat or nose), examined for Diphtheria	11	137	148
SPUTA, examined for Tubercle ...	2	28	30
BLOOD, examined for Typhoid or Paratyphoid	–	14	14
Other Examinations and Preparations	1	9	10
Total ...			202

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	36	31	—
Diphtheria	19	19	2
Enteric (incl. Paratyphoid)	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	7	3	—
Pneumonia	53	9	—
Erysipelas	9	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	5	5	1

AGE INCIDENCE. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease.	Under 1 Year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—	1	17	4	3	8	—	1	—	36
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	4	1	—	—	—	19
Enteric (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
Pneumonia	2	1	1	—	1	8	3	5	5	8	10	9	53
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	9
Anterior Poliomyetitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	5

The notification of infectious diseases by Doctors in Leamington began as a voluntary measure in 1881.

During 1938, the M.O.H. visited 31 cases of infectious disease at the request of Practitioners who called him in consultation in connection with the diagnosis.

SCARLET FEVER.—36 cases were notified with no deaths. This is a very mild disease nowadays compared with what it was previous to the year 1885.

DIPHTHERIA.—Notifications numbered only 19 and there were 2 deaths. The distribution of the cases this year was:—

West Ward.	N.E. Ward.	S.E. Ward.	Milverton and Lillington.
6 ...	3 ...	9 ...	1

There was a welcome decline in the prevalence of Diphtheria, but no one can forecast how long this may continue. Only three years previously there occurred 155 cases with 10 deaths.

Anti-toxin can be obtained at any hour by practitioners free of cost from a certain chemist in the town, so that early serum treatment is always available. This arrangement has been in operation locally for the past 31 years.

During the last quarter of the year, immunisation against Diphtheria was commenced by the Department. This was offered free both to school children and to those under school age, the former being inoculated at the Schools and the latter at the Health Department during the weekly Clinic.

No Schick testing was performed.

The prophylactics employed were A.P.T. (Alum Precipitated Toxoid)—single dose, for the toddlers; and T.A.F. (Toxoid-Anti-toxin Floccules)—three doses, for the school children.

By the end of the year 22 toddlers had been immunised, whilst as regards the school children, 1,027 had received one inoculation, and 834 two inoculations.

As Leamington has been scheduled as a "reception area" in the time of War, the influx under such circumstances of some hundreds of children from congested areas would be liable to facilitate considerably the spread of infectious disease. Considering for a moment only Diphtheria, such new-comers would probably be less susceptible to the disease than the local population, owing to the fact that the former would have had more opportunities as a result of their environment of developing natural immunity through receiving minimal doses of Diphtheria at various times. Partly, for the same reason, the carrier rate amongst them would be likely to be greater than amongst the Leamington children. Should unfortunate events in the near future lead to this sudden increase of the child population, it would seem almost providential that the local immunising campaign had thus been so vigorously undertaken just at the time it was, for it must be remembered that some months must elapse after the final inoculation before complete immunity can be attained. Under such circumstances, little doubt is felt that many young lives will have been saved. A word of warning is offered to those who neglect to obtain the protection available for their children, in that the more they become a minority, the greater the risk they run to themselves.

The state of preparedness amongst European countries with reference to military training (which takes time), and armaments (cf. anti-toxin), may be cited by way of analogy.

Regarded merely from the angle of Civil Defence Measures, one might, with some reason, stigmatise as unpatriotic those individuals who by their neglect, are instrumental in increasing or maintaining the spread of infectious disease, and thus unnecessarily filling up Hospital beds which in time of War may be urgently needed for other purposes.

Acute Poliomyelitis. Five cases were notified, aged respectively 3, 6, 12, 13 and 14 years. There was a considerable increase in the number of notifications throughout the country during the year. After the appearance of the first case in this area therefore, the M.O.H. transmitted to every local Practitioner a copy of the most recent Ministry of Health Memorandum on this disease, in order to assist in early diagnosis and notification.

ENTERIC FEVER—One case of Para-Typhoid was notified in 1938—a patient admitted to the Warneford Hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.—9 notifications were received.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Un-impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
3	—	3	3	—	—	—

PNEUMONIA.—During the year ending 31st December, 1938, notifications of this disease were as follows :—

Acute Primary Pneumonia, 43 ; Influenzal Pneumonia, 10.

Attention may appropriately be called here to the infectious nature of pneumonia, and those engaged in nursing this disease in the home should not neglect to take adequate precautions. Sputum and discharges from the nose and throat should be disinfected, and attendants on the patient are recommended prophylactic gargling and gentle douching of the nose. It has been shown that in ordinary conversation, infected material may be projected a distance of four feet, and during coughing or sneezing as far as ten feet.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—No cases were notified in 1938.

INFLUENZA.—8 deaths ; 4 males, 4 females.

MEASLES.—One case only reported.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The number of cases unofficially notified was 39 only, with no deaths. The years this disease has been particularly prevalent have been 1916, 1924, and 1926.

ANTHRAX.—No human cases occurred, but one cow was found dead of this disease in a field in the Borough. Its carcase was adequately dealt with *in situ* and no further cases became known.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—7 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received during 1938.

CHICKEN POX.—The number of cases was 3, as against 156 in 1937.

MUMPS.—36 cases were reported, this being a quarter of the number during the previous year.

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.—A small outbreak of this now-a-days comparatively rare disease occurred during August in a local Institution—five infants being affected, of whom one died. The cause of death in the latter was notified as follows:—

1. (a) Gastro-enteritis; (b) Exfoliative Dermatitis; (c) Pemphigus Neonatorum.

The Borough M.O.H. was notified, and, after investigation, diagnosed the cases and reported the circumstances to the County M.O.H. The type of eruption in the majority was atypical, and confined chiefly to the face. Hæmolytic Staphylococci were isolated from three of the infants, whilst nose and throat swabs from six nurses proved negative.

The pathologist suggested the possibility of the causative organisms being due to turning up of adjoining gardens for the purpose of laying new buildings, and expressed the opinion that the infection was from without and not from within.

Towards the end of August, three more cases occurred in the district, being discovered by the Health Visitor. The County M.O.H. was again notified, and the attendant midwife, who had proffered no information concerning these cases, was suspended.

VACCINATION.—From the Return of the Vaccination Officer I am enabled to give the figures for vaccination of the children born from 1st July, 1937, to 30th June, 1938, viz.:—

1.	No. of babies registered for the 12 months ending June 30th, 1938	543
2.	No. of these births duly entered as being successfully vaccinated	103

3.	No. of these births duly entered as being exempted from vaccination	366
4.	Dead, unvaccinated	19
5.	Postponement by Medical Certificate ...	2
6.	Removed to other places	38
7.	Certificate of Insusceptibility	8
8.	Number of these births not accounted for in Vaccination Register	7

It will be thus seen that of 524 living children only 19·6% are known to have been vaccinated.

This is a very different state of affairs from the year 1902 when the Registrar was able to account for 99% of vaccinated children in the Borough.

One case of mild Generalized Vaccinia—a very rare condition—was seen and diagnosed by the M.O.H. at the request of a Medical Practitioner who had recently vaccinated an infant.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year the Ministry of Health issued a revised memorandum on Smallpox, the following being an extract from it :—

"The duration of the incubation of Smallpox is about 12 days counting to the onset of illness, that is, an average period of 14 days before the outcrop of the characteristic focal rash. If this period is divided into three intervals comprising seven days, three days, and four days, then past experience suggests that a *successful vaccination* in the first interval will wholly prevent the attack, in the second it will more or less modify the eruption, and in the last it will have no influence on the development and course of the disease."

WARWICK JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

1938.

HEATHCOTE HOSPITAL ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year, 220 cases were admitted, which, when added to the 36 remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1938, gave a total of 256 cases under treatment during the twelve months. This is 52 less than in 1937. 5 deaths occurred as compared with 9 the previous year.

The yearly average admissions for the last decennium was 228. The number remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1938, was 14. Only one case was received from outside the area served by the Joint Hospital Board, namely from the Meriden Rural District.

The 1938 cases comprised :—

Scarlet Fever	... 133
Diphtheria	... 72
Other Diseases	... 15
	220

Scarlet Fever.—The number of admissions was 133, of which 62 were males, and 71 females. Three suffered in addition from Whooping Cough, 1 from Diphtheria, 1 from Chicken Pox, and 1 from both Measles and Chicken Pox. No deaths occurred during the year. One operation was performed for Acute Mastoiditis. In one instance the patient had a previous attack of Scarlet Fever 3 years before when she received 30 ccm. of anti-scarlatinal serum. Probably this large dose so successfully neutralized the toxins at the time as to interfere with the development of any lasting degree of active immunity, with a resulting severe second attack. 65 cases received intramuscular injections of scarlatinal anti-toxin, and 2 a course of Whooping Cough vaccine treatment.

The following complications were noted :—

Adenitis and/or Abscess ...	12
Rhinitis...	6
Septic Fingers	6
Cardiac Murmurs	5
Rheumatism	4
Serum Rash	3
Jaundice	3
Cardiac Irregularity	2
Albuminuria	2
Otorrhœa	2
Bronchitis	2
Ulcerated Palate	2
Nephritis	1
Conjunctivitis	1
Bronchopneumonia	1
Mastoiditis	1
Endocarditis	1

Average time in Hospital	30·9 days
Longest period in Hospital	82 days
Shortest period in Hospital	8 days

Oldest patient aged 52 years.

Youngest patient aged 12 months.

Age periods :—

1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	Over 40	Total.
39	44	15	14	16	3	2	133

DIPHTHERIA.—72 cases were admitted, of which 40 were males and 32 females. 8 were cases of Nasal Diphtheria, 2 Laryngeal, 2 suffered from Scarlet Fever in addition, 1 from Mumps and 1 from Epilepsy. There were 4 fatal cases, particulars of which are set out hereunder :—

Sex	Age	Day of Disease when admitted into Hospital	Extent of the Disease on admission	Number of Days in Hospital
F	17	7th	Hæmorrhagic membrane covering tonsils & fauces. "Bull Neck."	11
M	6	5th	Membrane over uvula and fauces, double otorrhœa, purulent rhinitis. Cloud of albumen in urine.	13
M	3	4th	Widespread necrosing, bleeding membrane on fauces & palate. Copious nasal discharge. Hæmatemesis.	2
F	7	7th	Membrane extending over fauces & soft palate. Much oedematous infiltration of neighbouring tissues, soft irregular pulse, vomiting.	6

The following complications were noted :—

Arrhythmia	10
Cervical Adenitis	7
Endocarditis	6
Rhinitis	5
Pulmonary Congestion ...	2
Palatal Paralysis	2
Squint	1
Cardiac Dilatation	1
Albuminuria	1
Gingivitis	1
Jaundice	1
Bronchitis	1
Dermatitis	1

*Average time in Hospital 43·5 days
Longest time in Hospital 77 days
Shortest time in Hospital 13 days
Oldest patient aged 63 years.
Youngest patient aged 2 years.

*The fatal cases are not included in the above figures.

Age periods :—

1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	Over 50 yrs.	Total
12	29	10	12	4	2	2	1	72

OTHER DISEASES.—These numbered 15, as against 31 the previous year, and comprised the following :—

Tonsillitis	6
Chicken Pox	1
Lobar Pneumonia	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1
Laryngitis	1
Napkin Rash...	1
Food Rash	1
Dermatitis	1
Nil Diagnosis	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1

The last named concerned a youth of 18 who expired on the 5th day in Hospital, and on the 13th day of the disease.

HEALTH OF STAFF.—One nurse contracted Chicken Pox and one maid was warded for Diphtheria. The staff were offered protection against Diphtheria by Immunisation measures, but only two availed themselves of this.

FOSSE HOSPITAL.—This was opened to receive a case from Stratford-on-Avon believed to be Small Pox, but which upon admission was diagnosed as Chicken Pox.

The following shows the distribution of cases admitted from the various localities:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Other Diseases	Total
Leamington	31	19	2	52
Warwick	50	34	11	95
Kenilworth	29	4	—	33
Warwick Rural District:—				
Whitnash	3	3	—	6
Budbrooke	5	1	—	6
Hatton	4	3	—	7
Cubbington	2	—	—	2
Rowington	—	1	—	1
Hunningham	—	1	—	1
Blackdown	1	—	—	1
Honiley	—	—	1	1
Baginton	1	—	—	1
Old Milverton	1	—	—	1
Lapworth	1	—	—	1
Southam Rural District:—				
Southam	—	4	—	4
Bishops Tachbrook	—	1	—	1
Long Itchington	2	—	1	3
Priors Marston	—	1	—	1
Farnborough	2	—	—	2
Meriden Rural District	—	1	—	1
	132	73	15	220

MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY ADMISSIONS.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Other Diseases	Monthly Totals	Quarterly Totals
January ...	15	9	4	28	
February ...	15	5	—	20	74
March ...	13	11	2	26	
April ...	15	6	1	22	
May	9	4	—	13	56
June	15	3	3	21	
July	6	3	2	11	
August ...	13	5	—	18	46
September ...	10	7	—	17	
October ...	8	7	2	17	
November ...	6	6	1	13	44
December ...	8	6	—	14	
Totals	133	72	15	220	

The following shows the number of cases admitted from Hospitals, Institutions, etc. :—

	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Other Diseases	Total
Warneford Hospital	4	4	—	8
Warwick Hospital	8	3	1	12
Budbrooke Barracks	4	1	—	5
County Mental Hospital	—	2	—	2
Warwick School	4	—	—	4
Receiving Homes (Warwick) ...	2	—	—	2
Heathcote Hospital	—	1	1	2
Totals ...	22	11	2	35

E. R. GILMORE,

Medical Superintendent.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
15-20 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
20-25 ...	1	3	1	1	1	3	—	—
25-35 ...	3	3	1	2	1	—	—	—
35-45 ...	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
45-55 ...	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
55-65 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	9	7	4	8	4	1	1

Of the 14 cases who died in 1938, 5 were notified during the year. Of the total number of deaths ascribed to Tuberculosis one was notified only after death.

The 28 cases discovered in the course of the year were as follows :—

Private Practitioner and Tuberculosis Officer.	Private Practitioner.	Transfers.	Tuberculosis Officer.
5	1	6	11

Hospital.	Died before Notification.	Restored to Register.
3	1	1

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made a voluntarily notifiable disease in this area in 1901.

Notification of all forms of Tuberculosis was made compulsory in 1913. The number of Annual Notifications since that year with the subsequent histories as far as can be ascertained is appended.

Year.	No. notified.	Still under observation.	Recovered or quiescent.	Left Town.	Died.
1913 ...	55	1	13	12	29
1914 ...	58	—	13	13	32
1915 ...	61	1	15	13	32
1916 ...	72	—	29	19	24
1917 ...	72	2	31	16	17
1918 ...	72	1	20	23	28
1919 ...	56	1	10	14	31
1920 ...	45	2	2	16	25
1921 ...	45	—	10	6	29
1922 ...	52	2	8	14	28
1923 ...	57	2	12	13	30
1924 ...	44	—	8	10	26
1925 ...	35	1	4	7	23
1926 ...	39	1	10	5	23
1927 ...	41	1	3	7	30
1928 ...	31	2	3	3	23
1929 ...	40	3	4	7	26
1930 ...	39	5	6	10	18
1931 ...	30	4	1	8	17
1932 ...	37	3	1	12	21
1933 ...	27	4	—	12	11
1934 ...	26	5	2	2	17
1935 ...	32	10	3	6	13
1936 ...	40	22	—	5	13
1937 ...	40	21	2	5	12
1938 ...	28	20	—	3	5

Of the 1,174 cases notified since 1913, 583 are known to be dead, 114 are still under observation, and 261 have left the town for elsewhere.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis during the year was 14, viz., 9 males and 5 females.

Death Rate per 1,000:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·71	·50	·54	·39	·39	·56	·36	·40	·26	·39
Other forms of Tuberculosis	·27	·03	·10	·13	·13	·13	·16	·16	·23	·06

The details of the 40 cases notified this year are as follows:—

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward.	Cases Notified.	Deaths of those notified 1938.
South-East	9 ...	1
North-East	4 ...	1
West...	11 ...	3
Milverton and Lillington ...	4 ...	–
	28	5

OCCUPATIONS.

School Children	3	Engineer	2
Housewives	4	Works Manager	1
Factory Hand	1	Draughtsman	1
Domestic Servants ...	2	Butcher	1
Nurse	1	Shop Assistants	3
Hairdresser	1	Greengrocer	1
Clerk	1	Hotel Workers	2
Buyer	1	Nil	2
Capstan Operator ...	1		

HOUSING.—As regards housing conditions, the following was ascertained:—

Four-roomed Houses	3
Five-roomed Houses	7
Six-roomed Houses	4
Seven and over roomed Houses	2
In Rooms	1
Flats	3
In Domestic Service	2
Hotels	1
Institution	2
Lodgings	3
	28

Of the cases notified this year, 3 have left the town, 5 have died, and 20 remain under observation.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Our work continues to be of the same character as in past years. Sputum flasks and disinfectants are supplied on application, and the disinfection of premises is carried out whenever a patient dies or removes to another house.

TREATMENT.—This work comes principally under the County Scheme. 15 cases (6 males and 9 females) have been sent to Hertford Hill Sanatorium; 6 other patients were treated at the Warneford Hospital; 1 at Warwick Hospital; 1 at Mansfield Orthopædic Hospital, and 1 at the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.

As in previous years, I am greatly indebted to the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Cyriax) for his kindness and help, more especially in the examination of suspected cases among School Children.

322 visits were paid to Tuberculosis cases by the Health Visitors. 11 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer, and 24 other cases notified during 1938 were attending the Dispensary.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.—The number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on 31st December, 1938, is as under:—

Pulmonary ...	...	Males, 46; Females, 31.
Non-Pulmonary	...	Males, 19; Females, 18.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. Section 62.

It has not been necessary to take any action under this section of the 1925 Act during 1938.

CANCER.—The deaths ascribed to Malignant Disease numbered 71, classified in age groups as follows:—

TABLE VIII.

Age Group.	Male.	Female.	Total.
20-30	—	1	1
30-40	—	3	3
40-50	2	6	8
50-60	5	8	13
60-70	10	10	20
70-80	11	4	15
80-90	2	8	10
Over 90	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	30	41	71

For the past ten years the deaths have been as follows:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	52	71	44	61	57	67	73	72	88	71
Death Rate per 1,000	1·76	2·4	1·49	2·01	1·88	2·22	2·44	2·42	2·83	2·36

Table IX.

DEATHS FROM CANCER,

Tabulated According to Site.

Stomach, 8.	Ovary, 1.
Bowel, 11.	Breast, 10.
Liver, 8.	Lung, 1.
Pancreas, 3.	Pharynx, 1.
Kidney, 2.	Tongue, 1.
Rectum, 6.	Œsophagus, 2.
Uterus, 4.	Miscellaneous, 13.

Death-rate per 1,000 was 2·36.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES, BEDDING, ETC.

Premises.—The disinfection of premises is carried out after cases of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, and any other cases of notifiable infectious diseases where the medical practitioner especially desires disinfection. Also after deaths from notifiable and non-notifiable diseases and other cases if deemed necessary.

The two main methods adopted for the disinfection of rooms are by gaseous and liquid disinfectants. As to which method is used is a matter of expediency.

Formalin gas is used for the former and for liquid disinfection a formalin spray is utilised.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—Ten Council houses and 23 other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs during the year, and all were disinfested. The method employed in each case was to spray the woodwork during and after removal, with liquid insecticide (either "Zaldecide" or "Lawvercide"), and to follow this by fumigating the room with disinfestator blocks ("Fumoid"). The tenants were able to remain in occupation whilst this was being done, but in the case of Council houses, these were generally treated after becoming vacant and before the entry of new tenants. No return cases have been reported.

Where a house is known or suspected to be infested, the tenants' belongings, before removal to the Council house, are placed in one room and fumigated. Subsequently, a watch is kept on the Council house and the tenant encouraged to report to the rent collector immediately the presence of vermin is suspected. The collector reports the circumstances to the Sanitary Inspector who supervises whatever disinfestation may be required.

In two instances in houses other than Council houses, new tenants discovered the presence of bed bugs, and were subsequently put to a great deal of trouble and inconvenience when the houses had to be disinfested under the direction of the Sanitary Inspectors. It does not seem to be generally realised that under Section 2 of the Housing Act, 1936, it is an implied condition when letting small houses that they should be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, and therefore, the owners, or their agents, should take steps to ensure that in addition to being in a proper state of repair, they are also free from vermin.

CLOTHING.—This is carried out at the Corporation Disinfecting Station. Infected clothing, etc., is removed by a special van before the disinfection of the premises.

A Washington-Lyons disinfecting apparatus is used for this work. Leather goods, etc., which do not stand disinfection by steam, are set aside and treated either by the gaseous method or the formalin spray.

Books are subjected to formalin vapour.

The following work was carried out during 1938:—

	Other than Trade.	Trade.	Total.
Rooms ...	88	2	90
Clothing, etc....	47	28	75
Books	45	—	45
	180	30	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

A supply of pamphlets and bookmarks was received from the Central Council for Health Education and distributed by the Department. It is regretted that the Health Committee could not see their way to contribute towards the funds of the above organisation.

The Dental Board of the United Kingdom also sent a supply of pamphlets for distribution in the Schools and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, as well as a number of pictorial posters.

In October, the British Social Hygienic Council sent a lecturer who delivered an admirable address and showed a film on Anti-Venereal Disease propaganda. The accommodation of the Salisbury Hall, engaged for the purpose, was taxed to its limits. Dr. Mason, Chairman of the Health Committee, was good enough to act as Chairman upon this occasion.

The M.O.H., the same month, gave a lecture to Dairymen of the Borough and district upon "The Milk Supply and the Public Health."

PHYSICAL FITNESS.

The Women's League of Health and Beauty, in the presence of His Worship the Mayor, staged a display of Physical Exercises in the Town Hall as a preliminary to their regular Classes held locally afterwards.

"Keep Fit" Classes for adults were held under the auspices of the Education Department, at Leicester Street Schools, whilst Folk Dancing was continued as in previous years.

Sunday games are not yet permitted in the Royal Spa, although the adjoining Borough of Warwick has decreed otherwise.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

By the end of the year fairly satisfactory progress had been made in the training of Casualty Services Personnel in First Aid, etc.

The M.O.H. was appointed First Aid Commandant for an area including the Borough of approximately 25 square miles.

Mr. Smith, Sanitary Inspector for No. 2 District, attended a course of instruction at the Civilian Anti-Gas School at Falfield in September, qualifying as a 1st Class Instructor, and up to the end of the year was engaged in the Anti-Gas training of Casualty Services Personnel.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1938.

The taking and recording of Meteorological conditions in the Borough has been continued morning and evening throughout the year. The following instruments are in use :—

At the Pump Rooms.

(1) A Standard Fortin Barometer.

(2) A Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder.

(3) A Wind Vane and Anemometer.

In The Pump Room Gardens.

(4) A Stevenson's Screen, containing a Hygrometer and a Maximum and a Minimum Thermometer.

(5) One Terrestrial Radiation Thermometer.

(6) One 8in. Rain Gauge (Meteorological Office Pattern) with Measuring Glass.

(7) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 1 foot.

(8) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 4 feet.

The Station is recognised by the Meteorological Office. A monthly report was sent throughout the year, and evening reports were sent by telegram. On Sundays the report is telephoned to Birmingham, and then telegraphed from there to London.

The observations are made by the two Sanitary Inspectors, with Mr. A. H. Stalworth, temporary clerk, as deputy observer.

EXTREMES FOR THE YEAR.

BAROMETER.—The highest reading (corrected to 32° F. and Mean Sea Level) was 30·77 on 11th April. The lowest reading was 28·74 on 23rd November.

TEMPERATURE.—The highest temperature recorded in the shade during the year was 80° on the 1st August, and the absolute minimum was 21° on 20th and 21st December. The mean maximum for the year was 58·0 and the mean minimum for the year 43·1.

SUNSHINE.—As will be seen from Table XIII., there were 1262·4 hours of bright sunshine during the year. This gives a daily average of 3·5 hours. The maximum sunshine for one day was 14·3 hours on 20th June. The month yielding the most sunshine was June, with 169·7 hours, a daily mean of 5·6 hours.

RAINFALL.—During the year 20·82 inches of rain fell, distributed over 152 days. The wettest month during 1938 was December with 3·16 inches, which were distributed over 20 days. April was the driest month, with only 0·08 in. of rain, which fell on 2 days.

MONTHLY NOTES.

JANUARY.—The maximum temperature was 55° on the 24th, and the minimum was 31° on the 22nd The lowest daily maximum was 39° on the 10th, and the highest daily minimum was 47° on the 21st. 16 ground frosts were registered. The total rainfall for the month was 2·57 ins., distributed over 20 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. Gales occurred on the 15th, 25th, 28th and 31st. The Aurora Borealis was observed on the night of the 25th.

FEBRUARY.—The maximum and minimum shade temperatures were 58° on the 25th, and 28° on the 25th respectively. The lowest daily maximum was 38° on the 15th and 21st, and the highest minimum 46° on the 26th. The total rainfall was 0·77 in., distributed over 8 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. There were 14 ground frosts. Snow showers occurred on the 13th and 14th, and sleet on the 17th.

MARCH.—The maximum shade temperature for the month was 65° on the 20th and 30th, and the minimum was 29° on the 6th, 7th and 8th. The lowest daily maximum was 49° on the 25th, and the highest daily minimum was 49° on the 17th. Rain fell on 3 days, amounting to 0·22 in. The sunshine this month amounted to 141·3 hours. The prevailing wind was south-west. 16 ground frosts occurred.

APRIL.—The maximum shade temperature was 63° on the 12th, and the minimum was 28° on the 11th. The lowest maximum was 49° on the 9th, and the highest minimum was 45° on the 22nd and 24th. Rain fell on 2 days, and totalled 0·08 in. The prevailing wind was north-east, and 23 ground frosts were recorded. There were 150·6 hours of bright sunshine during the month.

MAY.—The maximum shade temperature for the month was 69° on the 22nd. The lowest temperature was 28° on the 8th. Rain fell on 11 days, and totalled 1·31 inches. The lowest daily maximum was 54° on the 18th, and the highest minimum was 54° on the 15th. The prevailing wind was north-east. 137·3 hours of bright sunshine were recorded. There were 11 ground frosts, and a gale occurred on the 30th.

JUNE.—This month yielded 169·7 hours of sunshine. Rain fell on 11 days, and totalled 1·43 inches. The maximum shade temperature was 78° on the 17th, and the minimum 41° on the 11th. The lowest daily maximum was 57° on the 2nd, and the highest daily minimum was 60° on the 24th. The prevailing wind was south-west. Thunderstorms occurred on three days, and there were three gales during the month.

JULY.—The maximum temperature was 75° on the 20th and 31st. The minimum was 44° on the 2nd. The lowest daily maximum was 60° on the 16th, and the highest minimum was 63° on the 31st. Sunshine recorded during the month was 111·8 hours. Rain fell on 16 days and totalled 1·74 ins. The prevailing wind was south-west and west. A thunderstorm occurred on the 5th, and a gale on the 27th.

AUGUST.—The maximum shade temperature was 80° on the 1st, and the minimum was 41° on the 31st. The lowest daily maximum was 57° on the 28th, and the highest minimum 62° on the 1st. There were 135·8 hours of bright sunshine. The rainfall was 2·86 ins., distributed over 14 days, and the prevailing wind was west. There were 4 thunderstorms during the month.

SEPTEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 74° on the 13th. The minimum shade temperature was 37° on the 16th. The lowest daily maximum was 60° on the 5th and 15th, and the highest minimum was 59° on the 12th. The amount of bright sunshine recorded for the month was 91·2 hours. 2·07 ins. of rain fell and were distributed over 13 days. The prevailing wind was south-west and north-west. Two ground frosts were recorded.

OCTOBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 64° on the 13th and 16th, and the minimum 34° on the 24th. The lowest daily maximum was 50° on the 27th, and the highest minimum was 55° on the 13th. 108·3 hours of sunshine were recorded. The rainfall was 2·28 ins., distributed over 17 days, and the prevailing wind was west. Five gales and one thunderstorm occurred during the month.

NOVEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature registered was 67° on the 5th, and the minimum was 29° on the 27th. The lowest daily maximum was 47° on the 28th, and the highest minimum 57° on the 13th. There were 86·1 hours of sunshine. Rain fell on 17 days, and totalled 2·33 ins. The prevailing wind was south-west. 11 ground frosts were recorded, and three gales occurred during the month.

DECEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 55° on the 12th, and the minimum 21° on the 20th and 21st. The lowest daily maximum was 27° on the 19th and 20th, and the highest daily minimum 48° on the 12th and 14th. The total rainfall was 3·16 ins., and fell on 20 days. The prevailing wind was south-east and north-west. 15 ground frosts were recorded, and a gale occurred on the 1st. Snow fell on four days.

Table XI.

METEOROLOGICAL AVERAGES OF LEAMINGTON SPA.

For the 58 Years, 1881—1938.						For the 27 years, 1912 to 1938
Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	Air Temperature.		Rainfall.		Sunshine
		Max.	Min.	Inches.	Days.	Hours
January ...	29·93	45·0	34·6	2·13	16	41·9
February...	29·94	45·2	34·4	1·62	13	59·0
March ...	29·94	50·1	36·2	1·66	14	100·9
April ...	29·92	54·1	38·8	1·99	15	128·9
May ...	29·95	62·8	44·7	2·00	14	174·2
June ...	30·03	67·7	49·6	1·58	12	185·0
July ...	29·93	70·3	53·3	2·40	15	168·6
August ...	29·86	69·5	52·8	2·26	15	164·2
September	29·99	64·5	48·5	2·13	12	122·8
October ...	29·95	57·2	42·4	2·25	15	94·6
November	29·89	48·7	37·0	2·23	15	53·9
December	29·90	45·8	36·1	2·32	17	34·5
Means and Totals ...	29·94	56·7	42·4	24·57	173	1328·5

Table XII.

PREVAILING WINDS AND NUMBER OF DAYS PER MONTH.

(Observations taken at 9 a.m., G.M.T.)

Year 1938.

	Calm	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
January	6	1	...	1	...	1	15	3	4
February... ...	2	...	5	5	...	4	7	2	3
March	6	...	...	1	2	...	15	4	3
April	2	...	14	3	2	...	5	1	3
May	...	...	10	2	1	5	9	2	2
June	2	...	2	...	1	4	11	6	4
July	5	...	1	...	...	1	10	10	4
August	8	2	2	3	4	...	4	5	3
September ...	7	...	3	...	2	1	7	3	7
October	7	1	...	1	1	3	6	12	...
November ...	4	...	...	1	3	4	14	4	...
December ...	6	1	3	4	4	2	3	4	4
Totals	55	5	40	21	20	25	106	56	37

Table XIII.

TABLE OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, LEAMINGTON SPA, 1938.

Latitude 52° 18′ N. Longitude 1° 30′ W.

Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	AIR TEMPERATURES. Means. 9 a.m.	Means. Max.	Means. Min.	Absolute Temperatures. Max. Date	Absolute Temperatures. Min. Date.	EARTH TEMPERATURES. At 1 foot.	At 2 feet.	At 4 feet.	Direction of the prevailing Wind.	Rainfall. Inches.	Rainfall. Days.	Sunshine. Hours.
January ...	29·85	41·9	47·9	37·3	55 on 24th	31 on 22nd	40·6	...	46·3	S.W.	2·57	20	38·5
February ..	30·27	42·1	46·7	37·0	58 „ 25th	28 „ 25th	40·5	...	46·1	S.W.	0·77	8	48·7
March ..	30·25	48·7	58·4	39·4	65 „ 20 & 30	29 „ 6, 7 & 8	46·1	...	47·1	S.W.	0·22	3	141·3
April ..	30·33	48·9	55·5	33·5	63 „ 12th	28 „ 11th	49·3	...	49·7	N.E.	0·08	2	150·6
May... ..	29·95	54·3	60·6	43·8	69 „ 22nd	28 „ 8th	54·9	...	51·7	N.E.	1·31	11	137·3
June ...	30·02	59·5	67·4	50·5	78 „ 17th	41 „ 11th	61·3	...	55·3	S.W.	1·43	11	169·7
July	29·93	60·7	67·9	52·4	75 „ 20 & 31	44 „ 2nd	63·4	...	58·2	S.W. & W.	1·74	16	111·8
August ...	29·98	61·7	69·3	54·2	80 „ 1st	41 „ 31st	64·8	...	60·5	W.	2·86	14	135·8
September ...	30·01	57·4	64·7	46·3	74 „ 13th	37 „ 16th	59·3	...	58·8	SW & NW	2·07	13	91·2
October ...	29·86	52·8	57·4	44·4	64 „ 13 & 16	34 „ 24th	52·7	...	56·6	W.	2·28	17	108·3
November ...	29·80	49·4	54·9	43·5	67 „ 5th	29 „ 27th	48·9	...	53·6	S.W.	2·33	17	86·1
December ...	29·86	39·5	44·9	35·0	55 „ 12th	21 „ 20 & 21	40·0	...	49·1	SE & NW	3·16	20	43·1
Totals ...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	20·82	152	1262·4
Means ...	30·01	51·5	58·0	43·1	...	...	51·8		52·8	...	...	...	...

PARTICULARS AS TO ADOPTIVE ACTS, LOCAL ACTS, AND BYELAWS.

I.—Adoptive Acts.

Burial Acts, 1852-1905.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922.
Public Health Act, 1925.

II.—Local Acts.

Leamington Improvement Act, 1843.
Leamington Priors Local Board (Extension of Powers) Act, 1868.
Leamington Corporation Act, 1886.
Leamington Corporation Act, 1896.
Leamington Corporation Act, 1902.

III.—Byelaws.

Sanitary Conveniences, 1897.
Common Lodging Houses, 1898. Amended, 1932.
Nuisances, 1898.
Nuisances, Removal of Offensive Matter, 1898.
Prevention of Waste, Contamination, etc., of Water of the Corporation, 1899.
Bathing, 1905.
Keeping of Noisy Animals, 1915.
New Streets and Buildings, 1927.
Nursing Homes, 1928.
Smoke Abatement, 1929.
Slaughter Houses, 1932.
Employment of Children, 1934.
Nuisances by Dogs, 1935.

IV.—Orders, Etc., in Force in the Borough.

Orders under Shops Acts.
October, 1912.
October, 1915.
December, 1915.

Regulations under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, and Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shop Orders, 1885.



BRITISH MUSEUM

118 WARWICK STREET
KENNARD
PRESS
LEAMINGTON SPA